Independence and Peace for the Vietnamese People!

NORTH VIETNAM

UP TO MAY 31, 1967

1,984 U.S. PLANES

VIETNAM

June 5, 1967

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SOUTH VIETNAM L.A.F. UNPRECEDENTED VICTORIES IN WINTER 1966 - SPRING 1967

The L.A.F.:

Foiled Since the Beginning the "Two-Pincer" Strategic Plan of U.S. Dry-Season Counter-Offensive

PUT OUT OF ACTION 175.000 ENEMIES

Including 70,000 G.l.s and 15,000 Satellite Troops

Wiped Out 49 Battalions and Similar Units, Including 28 U.S. Battalions and 1 South Korean Battalion

Downed and Destroyed 1,800 Planes and Helicopters, 3,985 Military Vehicles, 100 War Vessels and Motor Boats and 340 Heavy Guns.

"THE U.S. and puppet troops not only could not get out of their passive position in the strategic field but were driven to an ever more passive position in the field of operations and combat, their forces were stretched thin everywhere, the figure of 400,000 G.I.'s turned out to be not enough, the disposition of their troops was upset".

(Excerpt from the communique of the South Vietnam L.A.F. Command)



Gunners of the L.A.F.

WINTER 1966 - SPRING 1967:

L.A.F. UNPRECEDENTED VICTORY, U.S. HEAVIEST DEFEAT

Speech by Nguyen Van Tien, Head of the Permanent Representation of the South Visi-nam National Front for Liberation, at a press nam National Front for Liberation, at a gress conference in Hanoi on May 30 to make public the communique of the South Vietnam Liberation Armed Forces on the military achievements of the South Vietnam L.A.P. and people in the Winter 1966 - Spring 1962

T the beginning of the 1966-1967 dry season, the U.S. military made a ballyhoo about their "strategic counter-offensive" to be launched all over the South Vietnam battlefield. That "counter-offensive" has now ended. It was the second successive large-scale dry season "counter-offensive" since the U.S. expeditionary troops were massively dispatched to South Victnam to carry out directly the

What hopes did the U.S. put in the second "counter-offensive", how did the U.S. conduct it and what was the result? These are problems

U.S., PUPPET AND SATELLITE FORCES IN SOUTH VIETNAM

HEN the U.S. launched the second "dryseason counter-offensive" in South Vietplant in the U.S., puppet and satellite forces
plant in the U.S., puppet and satellite forces
plant in the U.S., puppet and satellite forces
battle triallied approximately Logo, ooo men. As
a ground forces are concerned, the U.S.
deployed during the 1965-1967 dry season eight disicons of U.S. troops, two divisions of Paž Jung
Hi mercunaries, and it divisions of puppet troops,
in all it divisions were directly involved in the operations of the 1066-1067 dry season.

operations of the 1960-1967 by season.

Formerly, with only to divisions, the Japanese fascists could impose their control over the vast South-East Asia. At present, on the small territory of South Vietnam (about 170,000 square kilometres), the U.S. fielded at divisions to conduct its aggressive war. This figure does not include the independent brigades, regiments and battalions of U.S., pupper and satellite troops.

As for weapons and equipment, the U.S. has in As for weapons and equipment, the U.S. has in South Victams over 3,000 heavy artillery pieces, several thousand military vehicles, over 4,300 medera arcraft of different types including about 2,000 out of the total 4,300 helicopters available for the whole of the United States). The U.S. in-lantitymen are equipped with various kinds of guns described by the U.S. at the most up-to-date in the work of the U.S. at the most up-to-date in the work of the U.S. at the most up-to-date in the work of the U.S. at the most up-to-date in the work of the U.S. at the most up-to-date in the work of the U.S. at the most up-to-date in the work of the U.S. at the most up-to-date in the work of the U.S. at the U.S. at the control of the to-date of the U.S. at the U.S. at the U.S. at the work of the U.S. at the U.S. a

The U.S. also boasts of its "minigun" equipped The U.S. also boasts of its "minigua" "quipped in its aircraft that ean fire, a good rounds per minute and inflict 4,500 cassalties on a brattleground in a few minutest, USS on March 29, 1607 said that dropped on Vietnam would by far exceed that dropped on Vietnam would by far exceed that dropped during three years in the European and Mediterranicha theatre. Besides, tens of thousands of lens of touce chemicals and poison gas were organization theatre. Besides, tens of thousands of tons of toxic chemicals and poison gas were spreyed on vilinges, fields and orchards in South Vietnam.

With regard to aircraft, in addition to modern With regard to aircraft, in addition to modern appearonic jet fighters, the U.S. used in South Vietnam B.52 strategic bombers which were not Vietnam B.52 strategic bombers which were not yet seen during the Korean war. As In as the 16th of the Vietnam war, as the second to the Vietnam war, as the second to 16th of the Vietnam war, during the recent dry season the Woled pth Fleet and part of the season the whole pth Fleet and part of the season the whole pth Fleet and part of the season the whole pth Fleet and part of the maintain war in the maintain were introduced into South Vietnam, such as the Ist Infantry Division which is the pride of the U.S. in terms of seniority and tradicions, such as the Ist Infantry Division which is the pride of the U.S. in terms of seniority and tradicions, the U.S. in terms of seniority and tradicions, the U.S. in terms of seniority and tradicions, the U.S. in terms of seniority and tradicions, the U.S. in terms of seniority and the U.S. in terms of the U.S. in the

the 1st Air Mobile Cavalry Division only seen in the U.S. the armoured brigades and light units provided with big fire power and high mobility. Almost all the best generals of the U.S. such as Paul D. Harkins, Earl G. Wheeler, Maxwell D. Taylor, Jerat S. Sharp, William Westmoreland, and even Lyndon Johnson, president and comma-nical control of the Cavalra of the Cavalra of the mind on military activities in South Vectam. Let mind on military activities in South Vectam. Let with Miles and the Cavalra of the Cav

seven billion dollars the U.S. 1967 war budget in Vietnam, as compared to 25 billion in 1966.

In the 1966-1967 dry season alone the U.S. spent over 10 billion dollars.

over to billion dollars.

With such an enormous quantity of bombs and dollars, the U.S. has perpetrated untold crimes against the Vietnamese poople, especially in the last two years since U.S. troops were sent for direct aggression against South Vietnam.

U.S. PLOT IN THE and STRATEGIC DRY-SEASON COUNTER-OFFENSIVE

WITH the aforesaid military force, the U.S. hopeful y launched its second "strategic and reseason counter-offensive" (1965-197) in an attempt to win a big victory on the battleheld so as to bring about a turning point and win a decisive victory in South Vietnam through co-ordinated military, political and deceitful diploma-ordinated military, political and deceitful diploma-

activities.
This explains why in this dry season neously with its military activities, the U.S. staged the election farce in South Vietnam and at the the election farce in South Victnam and at the same time sent garralous politicians to various parts of the world to plead for the U.S. policy in Victnam. But, while taking this decision the U.S. itself admitted that it could not win easily only by military means and in just one dry season.

It was with this strategic intention in mind that in the 1966-1967 "dry season counter-offensive" the U.S. made all-out efforts to reach the five the U.S. made all-out efforts to reach the five objectives set by Westmoreland, and so far unstained, that is to use a large military force to reach a set of the set

Also with this strutogic intention is mind the Also with this strategic intention in mind the U.S. at the same time widened its aggressive war in South Vietnam and intensified its war of des-truction in the North. The U.S. hoped that if this strategic intention was realized, it would bring us to the conference table and compel us to accept its terms. To this end, the U.S. has launched in South Victnam tens of thousands of big medium-sized and small operations, each bigger than anyone of its kind in the past. Most of these operations were conducted in the first Army Corps area and East-

RESULT

BEFORE launching the counter-offensive, the Americans hoped that with such highly mobile forces, and such a huge equipment and means, they could floor the L.A.F. without difficulty.

they could floor the LAF, without difficulty. That is why they gave unusual publicity to their "search and destroy" and "parification" pilocets. Now that the U.S. second dry sesson counter-offensive has come to its end, the U.S. aggressors single company of the LaF, That is the result of their "search and destroy" operations. With regard to "pacification" to which the enemy has paid particular attention, the U.S. press. That is no wonder for the South Visit-namess people. Earlier, Cabot Lodge and Lansdale and once worked out the most calborate "pacification" jaks, but it had only brought disappoint-faction" jaks published to the basis of former faction" jaks patched up on one basis of former fication" plan patched up on the basis of former failure bring to the U.S. something other than more bitter failure?

The U.S. failure in this second "dry season strategic counter-offensive" is one in all the political, strategic and tactical fields.

cal, stratugic and tactical fields.

In the political field, with the massive introduction of troops into South Vietnam, the U.S. hoped that the "American pressure," would gradually improve the South Vietnam political situation. But through the past two "dry season counter-offensives", the pupper samp more powerless, thus further weakening the U.S. position. In any case the U.S. cannot but lean against a decrept wall to wage its war of aggression. It must use puppet troops but has no confidence in the latter's ca-pability. That, too, is an impasse for the U.S.

For their part, since the arrival of American troops, the puppet armymen have seen that the G.I.s. could do no good either. They also resented the latter's arrogance toward them. On the economic field, it needs only to cite just one typical fact; South Vietnam which used to be the granary of Vietnam this part imported about one million tone of rice. This shows that in spite of its wealth the U.S. can in no way 'improve South Vietnam's economy' while the U.S. government is carrying on its war of aggression, massacring the people and dislocating the economy of South Vietnam's

South Victaam.
On the international arens, the more U.S. troops are sent to South Victnam, the stronger the moment of protest in the world against the U.S. In the history of the United States, never before the street of the States, never before the state of the States, never before the states of the States, never before the States, and the States, and the States, and the States and sagain to defend the U.S. policy and call back the defeated general Westmoreland to try to calm the unrest in the U.S. Congress and places the public opinion at home within twas protesting more and more strongly against the administration for the war in South Victnam.

Strategically speaking, the most bitter failure of the U.S. is that it could not defeat quickly an adversary having only poor equipment and as underdeveloped economy. Two years and a half have elapsed, yet the U.S. has not won and today no U.S. general dares predict when the war will end. Still another point symptomatic of the U.S. strategic failure: when it began landing massive troops in South Vietnam, the U.S. only thought of offensive. But the present situation in South Vist-nam is quite contrary to the U.S. expectation, U.S. troops are in a defensive position all over the South Vietnam battlefield.

the South Vietnam battleheld.

The few large-scale "offensives" launched by
the U.S. also lie within the framework of the
overall U.S. defensive position. They were not
offensives of the winning party.

oriensives of the winning party.

With regard to tactics, the U.S staked its big tactics on its abundant material means. But what tactics of the U.S. has succeeded so far? If there has been any success, why had the U.S. to change its tactics over and over again?

The "heliborne" tactics was foiled at Ap Bac The "heliborne" tactics was foiled at Ap Bac-carly 1969, the "armourd car" tactics was defeated in early 1964 in both Nam Bo and the 5th Intercone: the tactics of big concentration of pagest troops was annabed at Binh Gia (late and the second of the second of the second of the intercone of the U.S. went bankrupt, at Van Tuong (August 1969); the "air cavalry" tactics was foiled in the Pielme battle (November 1965). Most recently, the U.S. launched Operation fun-tion Gily—the biggest U.S. operation so fin-in South Ventuam—with the combination of many terminate the operation without more of the determinate the operation without more ado except the rather sensational news that Westmoreland had removed Lieutenant General Seaman, commander of the operation, on the ground that the latter had not fulfilled his mission.

Another visible failure of the U.S. is that the

Another visible Failure of the U.S. is that the more U.S. troops enter South Victoman, the lower their combat efficiency. According to U.S. reports which are of course far below the truth, the casualty rate of U.S. troops in South Victnam rose from 7 per cent in 1965 to in per cent in 1966 and 14 per cent in 1965.

and 14 per cont in 1957.

In short, in the recent Winter-Spring, with over 400,000 U.S. troops that is double the figure in the first "dry season counter-offensive", the U.S. however not only failed to regain the initiative on the battlefield but also was driven into a more passive position. Far from being able to secure the initiative of attack, the U.S. expeditionary force was repeatedly harassed by its opponent and driven into a increasingly defensive position.

driven into an increasingly delensive position.

That is the deepest significance of the U.S. failure in the recent second "dry season counter-offensive". That also provides a scientific basis to assert that in the future no matter how many more troops the U.S. may bring in, they can never change the political and military situation in South Vietnam in their favour.

SIGNIFICANCE OF THE WINTER 1066-SPRING 1967 VICTORY OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM DEODIE AND ARMY AND ITS CAUSES

THE Winter 1966-Spring 1967 victory is the greatest ever won by the South Victnam Liberation Armed Forces and people fighting under the banner of the N.F.L. against U.S.

the victory recorded in the Winter 1965 — Spring 1966, the victory achieved this year is bigger in that the South Vietnam Liberation forces and shat the South Vietnam Laberation forces and popple have fought against more than a million enemy troops placed under the command of the strongest ring-leader of insperialism and have defeated all their sulitary manoeuvres. This victory has eloquently demonstrated that the more per-ficious the U.S. insperialists are, the closer will be the solidarity of the South Vietnamse people and between the people in both South and North Vietnam, the higher the presign ener; the deter-nimation of the South Vietnamsee poople to fight and to win. and to win

and to win.

In fact speer—before has the determination to wipe out the Yanks and, puppets been so firm in South Visitans. It is the determination of all the 45 million people and is found in every part at the second of the se had won the "minds and hearts" of a handful of traitors, whereas the overwhelming majority of the South Vietnam people remain loyal to the N.F.L., support it and fight to materialize their fun-damental goal, namely independence, democrazy, peace and neutrality with a view to the ultimate reunification of the Fatherland. This support comes not only from the working people but always intelligential, national bose who are standing in the realize of the Front but also those who for some reason or another are still outside the Front.

This is to achieve the nation-wide unity and win the ARIS IS TO ACREEVE THE RATION-WIDE UNITY AND WIN THE support of the entire people, that is the basis for victory of the South Vietnam revolution under the leadership of the N.F.L.

leadership of the N.F.L.

For the enemy, the big victory of the South
Victnam army and people in this Winter-Spring
will certainly speed up the disintegration of the
puppet army and administration, worsen the political situation in the United States, and aggravate e isolation of the U.S.

The victory of the South Vietnam armed forces The victory of the South Vietnam armed forces and people will certainly inspire their friends in the world and enhance their confidence in the final triumph of justice. This is proben by the international war crimes tribunal which was founded at the initiative of Lord Bertrand Russes and the international war crimes tribunal which was founded at the initiative of Lord Bertrand Russes and the international russes are the initiative of Lord Bertrand Russes and the international tribunal formation of the control o

Jean Paul Sartre.

It once again demonstrates that the South Viet-nam armed forces and people continue to control the battlefield and firmly hold the initiative in attacking the enemy unremittingly. More than

attacking the enemy uncertifugly. More than committee the enemy uncernitingly. More than one million U.S. pupper and satellite troops are being engalted in the wast are not people's war in Tie in actually with the spirit of daring to fight and defeat the U.S. aggressers that the South Victnamese people have created many ways of the defeat the U.S. aggressers that the South Victnamese people have created many ways of the defeat of the spirit of the south victname revolation have developed and matured rapidly and evenly. This explains why the enemy in communication are not so mobile as the Liberation fighters and are attacked everywhere on the battlefelds, at their bases, in the two and cities and in officers admit that there is no safe place for the U.S. in South Victnam armed

The great victory of the South Vietnam armed forces and people in the Winter 1966 — Spring 1967 stemmed from the fact that the 14 million noty stemmed from the fact that the 14 million south Victims people continue to develop their courage in face of the membry of the formation o carriotes in North Vetram for their kith and kin in the South, who have spared no effort and stope ped at no sacrifice for the liberation of South Victaum The armed forces and people of both sones are standing shoulder to shoulder in the resistance to U.S. agree North the South springs Torward. The counter blows dealt at the U.S. war of aggreesion by the North Victams army and people who have so far abot down nearly 2,000 U.S. places have inspired and greatly contributed to the Winter-Spring victory of the South Victams arms and People.

names army and people.

The Winter-Spring victory of the South Vietnamses people are inseparable from the support of their friends throughout the world including the American people. especially the Cambodian people to the control of the Cambodian people who are supported by the Cambodian people who are supported to the control of the Cambodian people who are fighting under the leadership of Pixiao Souphanouvong against the U.S. imperialists — the common enemy of the Indo-Chinese peoples.

In the cause of liberation of their country, the In the cause of liberation of their county, the South Victimanese people still meet with many difficulties and hardships because U.S. imperalism with its inherent stubornmens by nature, still harbours many plots to intensify the war.

Ready to **Rush Onward and Win** Still Greater Victories

THE defeat of the U.S. aggressors in this WinterSpring is not only manifested by their heavy
Iosses on the battlefield. It is also ultrarted
in aslient features by the complete fiasco of it
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int THE defeat of the U.S. aggressors in this Winter-

But this decidedly cannot shake the unswerving stand of the South Vietnam National Front for Liberation to fight and to win as expounded in its statement on March 22, 1965. This stand is the just cause of the present sacred struggle of the South Vietnamees people. It is the aspiration of the 14 million people of South Vietnam.

the 1s million people of South Vietnam.

With the impetus of the recent Winter-Spring victory, the South Vietnam armed forces and people with great enthusiam are proudly marching forward under the "Determined to Win banner, sure of their full ability to amash all new maneuvers and acts of the U.S. aggressors. They will certainly win still greater victories.



With a hand-evenade. Ngwyen van Dat destroys an M. 41 tanh

one million aggressor troops could "search and destroy" nothing but were themselves being de-stroyed and making frantic efforts to avoid being annihilated in larger numbers.

The "pacification" pincer planned by the U.S. The "pacification" pincer planued by the U.S. aggressor's was piteously briten, no per cent of the puppet regulars, a portion of the U.S. and satellite troops, forly thousand cruel thugs named chemicals and extremely barbarous methods of evar were unable to suddue the South Victnam rural population. "Parcification" operations conducted by the U.S. and its larkeys were firmstrated discident the puppet troops for "pacification" task only accelerated their collapse; cool of them including so battalions and (45 companies were sixple out in never mostless. The number of the collapse is consonied. were wiped out it soven months. The numbers of deserters amongst the pupper farmy kept on swelling. Many of them were resentful of the U.S. approaches the property of the control of the C.S. approaches the control of the control of

fasco in the "pacification" programme.

The stabilization of the poppet army and administration is but a day-dream of the Yanke invaders. Actae contradictions amongst the U.S. quislings who are staging the "elections" force and especially the scratters, the import of nearly one million tons of rice this year by the Saigon paper administration, the mounting opposition of the urban population against the U.S. and its Lackya, speak clearly of the balarque's especial country of the contradiction of the balarque's proper distinctions of the country of the coun

tõe Saigon perpet administration.

The U.S. new rungs of war escalation against North Vietnam have received well-deserved return blows. Hand an ere received well-deserved return state of the second section of the section of the

They become more isolated in the international arena. Johnson's peace awardle and emissaries cannot cover up the war-like and aggressive face of the U.S. imperialists.

It is obvious that the U.S. failure in this It is obvious that the U.S. failure in mi-litary and political fields, failure in both South and North Vietnam. This is the third round in which the U.S. bandits were knocked down in which the U.S. bandits were knocked down in their limited war strategy, Much significant's the fact that their setback this time marks the landing of their limited war strategy into the landing strategy and the landing strategy and strategy and their strategy and their strategy and preparing forces on two occasions, they can give no excuses for their present fissoo. Such failure is inevitable as the aggressive war seged by nee-colonkaism cannot confront the revolutionary war of the heroid people of Verlamam...

The situation faced by the U.S. aggressors The situation faced by the U.S. aggression becomes more and more dramatic. Their dry season is gloomy and sinister. They are trembling at the first showers of the ranny season. But the most terrific misfortune for them is that no way out can be found for their statement significant the real properties. But their obditional statement significant the real properties are the real properties and their obditional properties are the real properties. But their obditional politing new crimes. The Vietnamese people's struggle will go through officienties and generation and politing new crimes. The Vietnamese people's struggle will go through officienties and particular singularitiships. Der One bundred thousand or several hundred thousand and structure of the properties of the propert American troops can in no way save the U.S.

The great victories scored during the past Winter-Spring are creating for the anti-U.S. strug-gle for national salvation of the Vietnames people a very strong impulse forward; they are ready to prepare for new fights and wm still greater victories.

SOUTH VIETNAM L.A.F. UNPRECEDENTED VICTORIES IN WINTER 1966-SPRING 1967

COMMUNIQUE OF THE SOUTH VIETNAM L. A.F. COMMAND

throwers.

toxic

U.S. troops were mainly by the riposte of regi-

mainly by the riposte of regi-onal troops, militiamen and guerillas. In Ben Tre, Long An and My The, our people and armed forces inflicted heavy losses on the Amer-ican aggressors. Recently

heavy losses on the American aggressors. Recently the U.S. and puppet troops who entered the southern part of the demilitarized zone to herd the people suffered 2,000 casualties in only 4

a,ooo casualties in only a days. By using puppet troops for "pacification" work, the U.S. aggressors nourished the hope that they might escape the fierce blows of our armed forces but over the last 7

months, 20 puppet battalion

and 145 puppet companies were wiped out. Our people and armed forces, especially

regional troops and guerillas have combined armed activi-

have combined armed activi-ties with political struggle and political agitation among enemy troops and annihilated many pacification agents and teams. According to still in-

complete figures, in 3 months (from December 1956 to Fe-bruary 1967), we wiped out about 5,000 of them. Many

compatriots who had been

date, our South Vietnam armed forces months to carry the appeal issued by the Pre-sidium of the Central Com-mitte of the South Vietnam-National Front for Liberation victorious Winter

This was a period when the U.S. aggressors with the greatest numerical strength and abundance in weapons took the most frenzied and cruel acts in an attempt to implement a great perficions

LEGENO

■ U.S. and satellife

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troops boss

N.1 Highway

RACHOL

@ Provincial capital

strategic plan dubbed the "two-pincer" plan. But it was also a

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armed forces and people, bringing into full play revo-lutionary heroism and over-coming great difficulties and obstacles fought fierce hattles and won unprecedentedly big victories: According to still incomplete data, in seven months from Ortober 1986 to April 1967, our South Vietnam 1967, our South Vietnam armed forces and people annihilated 175,000 enemies

(70,000 U.S., 15,000 satellite and 90,000 puppet troops). The enemy units wiped out comprised 49 battalions and comprised 49 battalions and corresponding units, among them, 27 infantry battalions (8 U.S., 1 South Korean and 18 puppet battalions), 16 ar-moured squadroms (15 U.S. and 1 puppet), 5 U.S. artillery battalions, 1 puppet engineer battalion, 230 companies, battalions, 1 puppet engineer battalion, 230 companies, among them 225 infantry companies (71 U.S., 9 South Korean and 145 puppet), 5 U.S. artillery companies and

The war means destroyed

KONTUM

by our armed forces and people included: 1,800 air-craft shot down or destroyed, 3.08s military vehicles of various types, among them 1.785 armoured cars, 100 ships combat launches, 340 artillery pieces, 2 trains, 31 locomotives and 60 wagons destroyed.

Our armed forces and people also annihilated 200 military posts, 6 military sub-sectors, and destroyed sub-sectors, and destroyed nearly 270 bridges. In com-parison with the Winter 1965-Spring 1966, the enemy ca-sualties in the Winter 1966-

Spring 1967 increased by 60,000, the number of naval craft destroyed by nearly times, that of armoured vehicles destroyed increased by more than 5-times and a half. And if compared with the total enemy attempts at the beginning of the Winterthe beginning of the Winter-Spring (September 1956), our armed forces and people an-nihilated nearly one fourth of U.S. and satellite troops, nearly one fifth of puppet troops, more than one fifth of troops, more than one min og the number of enemy bat-talions, nearly half the num-ber of aircraft and nearly 70 percent of the number of percent of the number armoured cars.

2. By continual attacks and violent counter - stracks our armed forces and people smarked all enemy operations, big and small, and inflicted on the aggressors very heavy losses

Augas at the beginning and during the last Winter-Spring, the Liberation armed forces mounted powerful assaults, skilful ambushes and violent shellings on all theatres of operations. They wiped out many main force units of ILS satellite and numer. miany main force units of U.S., astellite and puppet troops. One enemy battalion after another was knocked out in the provinces of Quang Tri. Rach Ga, Quang Nam. Long An. Blen Hon, Than Long An. Blen Hon, Than Trien, Binh Dinh, Ben Tre. Thien, Binh Dinh, Ben Tre. Dinh, Bac Lieu, Thu Dau Mot, Ha Ris, atc., not a aingle month passed without scores of cenmy companies s of enemy companies platoons being wiped

WOur armed forces made deep and strong thrusts into a series of logistic bases, a series of logistic bases, airfields, stores, sectors, sub-sectors, provincial and district towas and positions which are part of enemy complexes of bases, annihilated many enemy effectives and des-troyed great quantities of troyed great quantities of war means; a major part of the enemy's rear areas offered thus no security and many highways were cut or threatjected to a total of 45 attacks. Enemy military bases in big cities, provincial towns and subsectors as Saigon, Hue, Bac Lieu, Ben Tre, Thu Dau Mot, Phan Thiet, Kontum, Hoi An, Quang Tri were the targets of attacks by our armed forces. It is to be noted that many places in-side Saigon and in its periphery and the airbases of Bien Hoa and Tan Son Nhut were attacked, which resulted in heavy losses for the aggressors, the big ammuni-tion depot in Long Binh and the navigation on the Long Tau river were attacked again and again, big amounts ammunition and many naval craft were destroyed The Pleiku and An Khe air-fields were not spared. The airfields of Da Nang, Chu Lai jected to repeated violent heavy damage.

The most salient feature that our people and armed forces in Quang Tri, Thua Thien and many other places from the plain to the mounattacks on the enemy in his bases, venturing in contested areas or into our bases. We attacked the aggressors on highways and inflicted on them heavy defeats, driving them to a passive position and ignominious quagmire. To the great joy of our South Vietnam people and Libera-tion armed forces, the heroic tion armed forces, the heroic People's Army powerfully shelled the U.S. heavy artil-lery positions in Gio Linh, knocking out thousands of U.S. aggressors, as punish-ment for their frantic artillery hombardments of the North

Wherever the U.S. troops came and established an enclave, they fell at once into a network of arrows, bullets and booby traps of the gueritdis. The belts to wipe out G.I.'s are wearing down the American forces.

In addition to attacks on the enemy, our people and armed forces mounted force counter-attacks. According to still incomplete figures from October 1966 to March 1967. the U.S. and puppet troops started thousands of operations involving one battalion or more in an attempt to destroy our bases and wear down the Liberation armed forces, and also to support the paci-fication teams. Besides, men-tion should be made of tens of thousands of one—or two company operations. Most of these were prolonged and unprecedentedly fierce ones.

In particular, many operations were carried out on the largest scale. In addition to 60 operations of division-size, the enemy launched three operations of field-army corps size. In all important opera-tions, the U.S. troops played the main role while the puppet troops entrusted with auxilito 30 per cent of the total strengh involved the U.S. aggressors trampling

intensifying and expanding the war: they sent some tens of thousands of troops into the demilitarized zone, south of the Ben Hai river, to massacre our countrymen and threaten the North.

However all the operations conducted by the U.S., puppet and satellite troops were defeated by the combined

action of our main force units

action of our main force units, regional troops and guerillas. It is noteworthy that our armed forces and people dealt them the most telling blows and inflicted on them the heaviest losses right in the areas considered to be the most important ones, where they mustered big forces and big amounts of war means, and big amounts of war means, and nurtured great ambitions: the area north of Saigon, the plains of Quang Ngai and Binh Dinh, the Sa Thay rive valley in the High Plateaux, the northern part of Quang Tri province, etc. In particu-lar, north of Saigon in the soiar, north of Sugon in the so-called "iron triangle" and war zone C, the enemy launched successive major operations but all were defeated: Attleboro, Cedar Falls, Gaasaen, Tershing and Junction City, The last operation which was the biggest and most impor-tant one in the last dry season as well as in the whole pro-cess of the war ended in the beaviest and most thorough defeat the enemy has ever sustained.

Confronted everywhere with the continual attacks and counterattacks of our armed forces and people, the U.S. and puppet troops not only could not get out of their passive position in the stra-tegic field but were driven to tegic field out were driven to an ever more passive position in the field of operations and combat, their forces were stretched thin everywhere, the figure of 400,000 G.L.'s turned out to be not enough, the disposition of their troops

They planned to bring one U.S. division into the Mekong delta, but managed to send in only one brigade. Several U.S. brigades dispatched from the High Plateaux to the plains of Central Trung Bo plains of Central Trung Bo had to be brought back. Three U.S. brigades which had just suffered heavy losses at the hands of our armed at the hands of our armed forces and people in Central Trung Bo and Eastern Nam Bo had to move hurriedly to Quang Nam and Quang Nam, from where the U.S. marines were sent to Quang Tri and Thua Thien to be beaten by

3. Our armed forces and people defeated the rural "pacification" programme to which the U.S. aggressors and their puppels attach the greatest importance in 1967. Under enemy plans, so percent of the puppet army, part of U.S. and satellite troops and big amounts of money are to be devoted to this end and the programme is to be carried out in an extensive carried out in an extensive and perfidious way, closely combining military attacks with rural pacification. Their purpose was to destroy the genila movement, to wreck our political bases, to win over the population, to occupy part of our densely populated over the population of cause additional difficulties to our resistance war, and at the same time to gain some the same time to gain some political and military assets. In this rural pacification campaign, the U.S. satellite and puppet troops have acted in the most savage and inhu-man manner, which aroused indignant condemnation from the whole of mankind. In some places they conducted operations involving tens of thousands of troops to forcibly regroup the people. They used all kinds of barbarous weapons to massacre and intimidate civilians and destroy their means of live-B52's, steel pellet

bombs, napalm, phosphorous and magnesium bombs, flame-N a word, over the last 7 months, the U.S. aggressors tried to take advan throwers, toxic chemi-cals, etc. They burnt down whole forests, razed to the ground entire villages and tage of the dry season which offered very favourable con-ditions for their military activities. They used 400,000 US troops—double the figure for the last dry season district towns with bombs and bulldozers, exposing hundreds of thousands of our countrymen to misery and diseases. Marching behind the along with big quantities of modern weapons to strike at us in numerous fields in an attempt to win significant bayonets and rifles of the U.S., puppet and satellite troops are 40,000 pacification agents, with their deception, successes to reverse the tide which was more and more unfavourable to them, to secure a position of force and terrorization and coercion. But the brute force of the enemy was unable to shake the dauntless spirit of the horoic South Vietnamese people and the valiant Libes to impose on us a surrender in the framework of some political settlement or to go on intensifying and extending vation armed forces. On the the war of aggression. But the ration armed forces. On the courtary, with the increased vigour instilled by deep hatred, our people and armed forces meted out to them the war of aggression. But the greater their ambitions, the heavier and more acute their defeat, their "two-pincer" plan has sustained initially heavy failure. Their hopes have been (rustrated, their mituation is worsening, they well-deserved punishment. We inflicted heavy losses on the enemy in the course of many operations of support for pacification teams. In Operation Cedar Falls 3,000 U.S. troops were annihilated have been driven to more passivity and are more scriously bogged down. The pursuit of their two

> Winter-Spring, emulating the North, our great rear to which we are linked by ties of close union, and coordinating our activities with it, our South Vietnam people and armed forces showed a very firm determination; they did not flinch at acute difficulties, they fought bravely launched continual attacks and recorded the most glorious feats of arms. We have won enemy strategic schemes as embodied in their twe-pincer" plan. We have on initial victories against the enemy strategic the enemy strategic forces consisting of nearly one mil-lion U.S., satellite and pup-pet troops, along with all their strategy and tactics. We have won initial victories modern weapons and techni ques and all new tricks of theirs. Our forces are getting ever stronger and more powerful as the fight goes on.

pincer" plan is encountering



forcibly settled in enemy-controlled areas left the concentration camps to return to their native villages. In the Mekong Delta, a U.S. priority target for pacification, our countrymen still nve and fight dauntlessly under the banner of the Front. Generally speaking, although the enemy could at times and in some places cause difficulties to our compatriots in their life and proenemy's programme of rural areas are still maintained. and even broadened in Quang Tri and Thua Thier. The U.S. rulers in Saigon and Washing-ton have had to admit this

Guarillas making

HE U.S. aggressors are still stubborn and are hatching many new schemes. They will intensify and extend the war at an accelerated tempo. 1967 is of the most important significance in the resistance of our people and armed forces. Let the Liberation armed forcestroops and guerillas - realize this significance and pushing forward their victories, launch continual attacks on the enemy, completely smash his 'two-pincer" plan. and win even greater victories for the sake of the lofty and sacred cause of liberating the South, defending the North and achieving national reu-

MESSAGES OF PREMIER PHAM VAN DONG

N behalf of the people and government of the D.R.V., Fremer Pham Van Dong on Prime Minister of the United Arab Republic and Yousest Zonayen, Prime Minister of the Arab Republic of Syria vehemently condemning the blatant acts of war of the Israeli reactionaries egged on by the U.S. imperialists to provoke the U.A.R. and A.R. of Syria.

The messages read: The messages read:
"...These actions directly menace the territory
and security of the United Arab Republic and the
Arab Republic of Syrica and render the situation
the Middle and Near East extremely tense. This is

the musuae ann vear has extremely lense. This is a gross violation of international last and always "... The Vietnamese people pledge to stand always at the side of the Arab peoples in this just and certainly victorious struggle for national independence, feedom and peace.

"The Vietnamese people and the Government of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam are deeply

confident that the heroic fight of the fraternal Arab peoples against the U.S. imperialists and the Israeli reactionaries will be crowned with glorious

Net night of May 30, 1057, a meeting was held in Hanoi under the angis of the Vietnam Asian — African Solidarity Committee in support of the valiant struggle of the Arab peoples against the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Israeli reactionary clique. And their stooges, the Israeli reactionary clique that the U.S. imperialists and their stooges, the Israeli reactionary clique that the U.S. imperialists and submode and their stooges, the Israeli reactions of the Israeli and the Israeli and the ships transporting strategic goods to Israel. move to close Akaba gulf to all Israeli and the ships transporting strategic good.

Misit of HUNGARIAN MILITARY DELEGATION

T the invitation of the D.R.V. National A Defence Ministry, a military delegation of the P.R. of Hungary led by Gen. Lajos Czinege, Minister of National Defence of Hungary arrived recently in the D.R.V. for a friendship visit. The Hungarian delegation paid visit to the Vietnam Workers' Party Central Committee, the V.P.A. General Political Department, the South Vietnam N.F.L. Permanent Representation in North Vietnam and to a number of missile units, the air force, the armoured units and A.A. de-

The delegation was warmly welcomed by the people and fighters of the D.R.V.

RESOLUTE SUPPORT OF THE VIETNAMESE PEOPLE TO THE ARAB COUNTRIES

O^N May 23, in reply to repeated provocations of the reactionary Israeli authorities, President Nasser of the United Arab Republic stated: "The United Arab Republic has interdicted the Ahaba Gulf to all Israeli ships and ships of nas interactive the Ahaba Gulf to all israels ships and ships of other countries carrying strategic materials bound for Israel The Esparii flag will not sail through the Akaba Gulf the sovereighty of which entirely belongs to us. If Israel threatens to fight us, let it try".

This firm and clear-cut answer expressed the staunch determination of the peoples of the United Arab Republic and other Arab countries to defend their national independence, sovereignty and territorial integrity to the bitter end. This showed the and territorial integrity to the other end. This showed the unflishing altitude of the Afiab peoples in face of the provinc-tions and threats by the American imperialists and their Exactl benchmen. At the same time this statement laid bars the warlike and aggressive policy of the United States and the Serial lackeys who are creating an extremely tense situation in the Middle East Supported by the American imperialists and encouraged by

Supported to the American imposalistis and encouraged by the Irithin imposalistis, the recoloursy Isuadi authorities have the Irithin imposalistis, the recoloursy Isuadi authorities have been applied assumed a most important attitude. On April 7, 1057 of the region of the authorities of the April 7, 1057 of the region of the Irithin in April 7, 1057 of the Principles of the Irithin in April 7, 1057 of the Irithin in April 7, 1057 of the Irithin in April 7, 1057 of the Irithin Irith therational to attaik this country and overfarou its government. They also ordered a mobilisation and made no boars of that repassionist and colonists schemes. After the lackey had hadrel the tree, the master poured oil over it. The United States hastened to dispatch its State Fiels mear Cyprus and ordered it to proved toward the East, Great Historia also pair ordered its proved toward the East, Great Historia also pair doubt that the district many on the latt. It is beyond any doubt that the district many of the little the more related to the order of the little the more related to the order of the little the more related to the order of the little the more related to the order of the little the more related to the order of the little the more related to the order of the little the more related to the order of the little the more related to the order of the little the more related to the order of the little the more related to the order of the little the more related to the order of the little the more related to the order of the little the more related to the order of the late of the little the more related to the order of the little the more related to the order of the little the more related to the order of the little the more related to the order of the little the more related to the order of the little the little the more related to the order of the little little little the little litt aonst that the American imperialists, with the complicity of the Irritish imperialists, awaled to Jon up a new holded of use the Irritish imperialists, awaled to Jon up a new holded of use that the Irritish imperialists with the hope of launching an aggression that the Irritish is the Irritish is the Irritish in Irritish is the Irritish Irritis seriously jeopardizing the peace in this area and throughout

The fundamental rights of the Arab peoples are seriously threatened. For their very survival they are strengthening their solidarity, resolutely rising up against the American imperialists and their Israeli stooges, On May 20, the Council of the Arab and their tsraets stooges, on Atoy 20, the Connect of the arrow begun the Arman the area proceedings and aggression of the reactionary Israels clique egged on by the United States, and considered all aggressiss are of Israel against any Arab country as the establishing against all other countries in the Arab Change. The United Arab Republic and the Systian Arab Republic Republic and the Systian Arab Change. league. The United Arab Republic and the Syrian Arab Republic rapidly took defence measures, that decided to send troops to help Syria, Yenen and many other Arab countries have ordered mobilization. In face of the solid argumentation of the United Arab Republic the "U.N.O. troops" had to withdraw from Gaza area and Sinai. In answer to the sabre-rattling of the Israeli troops, the United Arab Republic mobilized its ground, air and naval forces and resolutely banned all navigation to Israeli ships and other ships carrying strategic materials to

The decision of the United Arab Republic is causing fear and frustration among the American and British imperialists, as well as the reactionary Israeli authorities. The Johnson

(Continued page 7)

THE WHOLE WORLD ON OUR SIDE

U.S. New War Crimes in Vietnam Condemned Everywhere

P. R. OF MONGOLIA

HE First Secretary of the Central Committee of THE First Secretary of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary People's Party of Mongolia and President of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Mongolia Techebul, on May 24, received Victnames ambassador

President Tsedenbal point President Taedenbal point of out: "The Mongolian government and people are indigenant at the barbarous importalists against the transcript of the U.S. importalists against the savage bombings of Hanoic capital of the D.R.V. against the bombines of the property of the D.R.V. against the bombines of the property of the D.R.V. of the D.R.V

"We entirely support the statement of May 21 of the D.R.V. government and affirm that it is legitimate and will be supported by progressive opinion in the world".

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

N May 26, 1967, the Foreign Ministry of the S.R. of Czechoslothe S.R. of Czechoslo-vakia insued a statement naying: "Of late many units of U.S. and Saigen pupped troops have violated the demilitarized ame of Vistama and seriously flouted the 1934 Geneva agre-ments on Rudo-China. At the same time, the U.S. air force taunched reveated attach on launched repeated attacks on residential quarters, hospitals, schools inside Hanoi, All this shows that the declaration of the U.S. on what is called in the world and in the U.S. this is a step paving the way for new war escalation in Vietnam".

AT PANIA THE letter of the Albanian

Women's Union to the Vietnam Women's Union " As compades, in.

women, the Albanian women energetically eetically denounce and emn the U.S. new crimi condemn the U.S. new crimi-nal escalation in Vietnam and condemn the barbarous bomb-ings of Hanoi and Hasphong and of the economic and populous quarters of

WORLD FEDERATION OF TRADE UNIONS

HE May 20, 1967 message of the W.F.T.U. to Pre "The introduction of U.S. and puppet troops en masse into the demilitarized zone of Vietnam is a new extremely serious war escalation of the U.S. On behalf of the toilers and T.U. organizations in the world, the W.FT.U indignantly condemns this stepped up aggression of the U.S. imperialists against the Victnamese people and vehe-mently protest against the outright violation of the Geneva agreements by the U.S. govern-

P.R. OF GUINEA

AT the reception held in honour of the Tri-Com-timental delegation on May 19, 1967 in Conakry, President Sekou Touré pointed out

ted out,

"The struggle unaged at present by the Vietnamese people is a bitter struggle between the aggresson and the victim of aggression, between this imperialist force and the resolutionary force in the world. In the end, the Vietnamese people who champion namese people who champion the just cause and the lutionary force will defeat imperialism and aggression. That is why the triumph of that is why the triumph of the Vietnamese people is tha triumph of the whole of the revolutionary camp, of all the African, Azian and Latin American peoples and the defeat of all the imperialist

camp. We, people of Guinea and Africa, regard the Vietnamese people's struggle as our own

struggle and the successes of the Victnamese people are ours. The Guineau people ours. The Guineam people constantly support the Vietnamese people and are confident in the victory of their just struggle for independence and national reunification."

BRITAIN

ORD Bertrand Russell, honorary president of the International Tri-bunal to Try U.S. War Crimes in Vietnam, has sent to the D.R.V. Commission to the D.R.V. Commission of Investigation of the U.S. of Investigation of the U.S. War Crimes, a message condemning energetically the new extremely dangerous escalation of the U.S. mending and the savage bombings of Hamot capital medical medica and would prepare a meeting against these savage crimes perpetrated by the U.S. aggressors in Vietnam.

TOKYÓ

A their 8th Congress held on May 26, 1967 in Tokyo, the Korean residents in Japan energetically condemned the new war escalation of the U.S. imperialists in Vietnam and wholeheartedly supported the just struggle waged by the Vietnamese people against Vietnamese people against the U.S. aggressors and for national salvation.

NORWAY

THE Norwegian Peace organisation F--organisation Frescontore
has recently sent to the has recently sent to the Norwegian government a resolution requesting it to take adequate measures to stop immediately the proion of elements resolution also called on the Norwegian government to condemn energetically the repeated bombings of Hanoi capital and Haiphong by

VIETNAM COURIER

U.S. SERIOUS WAR ESCALATION CONDEMNED

"THE introduction of U.S. "THE introduction of U.S.
troops into the demilitarized zone is a very dangerous step in the U.S. warescalation in Vietham. There
are signs that the U.S. imperialists are plotting to expand
the war not only in Vietnam
but in Indo-China.

"The Albanian people ener-getically condemn the U.S. aggressors' new act of war in the demilitarized zone and criminal bombing of Hanoi. Once again, we wish to show our militant solidarity and wholehearted support to and wholehearted support to the heroic Vietnames people in their struggle against the U.S. imperialists. The Alba-nian people agree with the May 21, 1967 statement of the D.R.V. saying that 'il-the U.S. government conti-sues to undermine the state of the U.S. when the conti-sues to undermine the state of stubbornly account the war. stubbornly expand the war, it will meet with the firm resistance of the Vietnamese people who will deal due punishing blows at the U.S. expeditionary troops.

> Zeri I Pobullit (Albania) May 23, 1967

"WHAT has Washington received after intro-ducing half a million soldiers into South Vietnam? The first result is the great number of American casualties The second result is the polithe U.S. in the world, and

also in its 'allied' " ... To what extent will be U.S. escalation, Washington will never be able to subdue the Vietnamese pe

(Poland) May 20, 1967

"THE most dangerous esca-lation of the U.S., es-pecially the introduction of troops into the demilitarized zone, has laid bare before world's public opinion the bellicose character of the U.S. imperialists and their attempt to expand the war to all over Indo-China, The Indo-Chinese countries have many time: warned the American war-mongers that should they frenziedly spread the war to Indo-China. they will cer tainly be duly punished the Indo-Chinese people.

"The Lag people entirely support the statements of May 19 and 21, 1967 of the Foreign Ministry and Govern-ment of the D.R.V. They demand that the U.S. stop immediately all act of sabot age of the statute of the demilitarized zone, withdraw U.S. and satellite troops from South Vietnam, end unconditionally the bombing, straf-ing and aggressive acts against the D.R.V.

> Pathet Lao Radio Laos) May 27, 1967

ADMISSION OF DEFEAT

FLASCO OF A STRATEGY

"In this sense it was perfectly normal for the military to expect that, once the administration decided that it really meant to pick up the table of war against the communists in Vietnam, it would be U.S. strategic principles that would dominate the conflict.

"Instead, it has been the relatively unequipped Asian adversary, often carrying all his supplies on his back, who has lonely called the tune. "...The use of this new doctrine (that of retaliation by

rungs — Ed), contrary to much of the available milita much of the available military judgment, has resulted in :
a) the loss of significant combut advantages inherent in
U.S. military organization and
equipment; b) loss of strategic initiative by the stronger
party in this war, the U.S. THE introduction of U.S. "THE introduction of U.S.
troops into the demilitarized zone of Vietnam will
cause the U.S. imperialists
a heavier failure. They are
like a trapped dog which is
making desperate efforts to
find a way out. party in this war, the U.S. and c) the escalation of the war from a relatively minor action to a major undertaking for this country. Now the step-up in war efforts in areas that had been off limits indi-

" Despite their great buildp and the stepping up of their aggression against the Victnamese people who are now embarking on the path of victory, the U.S. imperial-iets are now defeated both mi-litarily and politically. With cates that this doctrine has been juged a failure..." (Max S. Johnson. ex-com-mander, U.S. Ground Force Military Institute, reti-red now military commen-tator of U.S. News and World Report, May 8, into the demilitarized they commit another mistake. The Vietnamese people will foil all their attack and

Le Figaro

THE introduction of U.S.

troops into the demi

greatest escalations of the

Daily Telegraph

Reitain

"THE more the U.S. is

bogged down in the war in Vietnam, the more

El Mondjahid

(Algeria), April 20, 1967

EPPETS OF BOMBING SCAINST NORTH VIRTHAM Peoble (Burma), May 22, 1967

"An attack by air is not likely by itself to stop the movement of such small tonnages" McNamara said. WASHINGTON has gone by far beyond the limit of all previous military operations conducted by the U.S. authorities."

"It can greatly increase the cost of that movement in terms of the number of peo-ple whose efforts must be devoted to it.

"But it is unlikely that even if the daily movement requirements were to increa-so... that air attacks could affect it substantially

Similarly, the effect of the bombing of the North is limit-ed by the structure of the country's economy.

"The principal supplies are of local origin: rice which is grown locally and fish caught locally and charcoal and items of that kind that are produc-ed locally". McNamara

Resolute Support of the Vietnamese People to the Arab Countries

(Continued from page 6)

clique noixily contended that the Anabo Gulf was international many records that the Anabo Gulf was international many records an indicator stupidity? This is a language of corsair many analysis of the contended of the contended contended to the contended contended to independent and coverige countries, such as Victnam. What would the Johnson clique think and react if commodoy claimed that New York you've as also in international matter? The decision of Persident Visiters about the Anabo Gulf constitution at sting from the Contended Contended Contended Contended Contended that New York you've as also in international continuous continuous atting from the Contended Con Republic and international law.

Together with the other fraternal socialist cognier with the other fraterinal sociumis Committee, the Asian, African and Latin American peoples and the justice-and peace-locing people throughout the world, the Victianness people deeply sympathize with and resolutely support, the Arab peoples valuant struggle for independence and freedom. This just strucgle will certainly carry the day.

"It is not a highly indus-trialized society depending upon imports or exports..." "I think that the economy

North Vietnam could co tinue essentially imports". (Alfred Krusenstiern, UPI correspondent May 16 1967)

CASUALTIES INCREASE TROOP RESERVES DWINDLE

"American casualties are almost certain to rise to a record high this year... Des-pite bigger war, there is no talk of victory in 1967... The majority view of the President's advisors, and of top military men in Saigon ver a quick knockout blow to North Vietnam".

(U.S. News and World Report, March 27, 1967)

"Cost of war will go up, perhaps by an extra 4 to 6 billion dollars this year. Strain on manpower is bound to increase, with draft calls likely to rise. The question of call-ing up reserve forces in again coming to life. A U.S. troop cutback in West Europe is

being forecast. "The big question at this time, just how many more American troops is President Johnson prepared to send to Vietnam, this year and next

regroup themselves, the L.A.F. mortarmen pumped

their deadly shells into the enemy formations.

An entire support company

composed of G.I.'s was quickly annihilated. The wounded survivors screamed with horror. The command

and transmission cars took

combat and quickly wiped

The enemy troops stationed at the Mac Bai strong-

hold, frightened by the heavy losses suffered by their mates

losses unfered by their mates on the road and moreover contained by the heavy fire of the L.A.F., remained where they were in their fortifications. Battailion 3 of puppet Regiment 51 in Ba Ren was ordered to go to the rescue of the battered

U.S. troops but intercepted by the L.A.F. soon after it went out of its stronghold

U.S. artillery and air

half million men this year and to 600,000 next, as top mili-tary planners are betting, the question arises. Where will additional troops come from" (U.S. News and World Report May 8, 1967).

THE U.S. FACES A RATHER QUITE DIFFERENT ENEMY THAN IT HAS EXPECTED

TO MEET There is no sign of any enemy weakening in any other part of south Vietnam, on the contrary, nearly half a million American troops con tinue to meet resistance and active enemies wherever they have been fighting them over the past two years.

"The net of it is there is no reason today to think that the enemy in Vietnam is at or near the end of his resources. He seems to be rather grow ing in strength, resourceful ness and confidence".

(Christian Science Monitor April 17, 1967).

DECEPTION

"I think during this period there are going to be a great many heartaches, some frus-tration, and certainly dis-

(Johnson's reply at a press conference held on May 18, 1967)

Ba Ren - Huong An...

(Continued from page 8)

Ba Ren bridge, and lay inert in the middle of the road. The L.A.F. immediately opened fire with their guas of all calibres at the convoy, tically helpless before the wonderful close combat tactics of the Liberation The battle ended after knocking down one armoured car after another with their car after another with their accurate anti-tank shots. In a matter of seconds the whole group of leading cars was put out of action. As the enemy troops tried to regroup themselves, the

some 20 minutes. The whole convoy was annihilated. The Liberation fighters gained complete control of the battlefield, captured many complete control of the battlefield, explured many U.S. aggressors and a lot of arms and equipment before safely withdrawing to their victory of the L.A.F. and a bitter deleat of the U.S. Another resounding feat of arms was recorded by the L.A.F. in a found of the control of and transmission cars took fire and burnt intensively. The rear party, deprived of command and liaison, was thrown into great confusion and offered little resistance. Seizing this opportunity the infantrymen of the L.A.F. charged the enemy convoy from the West and the East and from behind. In a wellarmy were annihilated. A the puppet "civil guard" were decimated. In all 600 coordinated and prompt ac-tion, they chopped off the enemy formation, attacked the remnants in a close enemy troops were killed, wounded or captured, 148 military vehicles of various kinds were completely destroyed and nearly 60 others damaged. The L.A.F. also captured a large quantity of arms and military equipment.

Read in our next issue

AN ARTICLE by TRUONG SON

Authoritative Military Commentator of the South Vistnam N.F.L.

•3,000 G.I's Put Out of Action at KHE SANH •2 Puppet Battalions Wiped Out in CHO LON and QUANG TRI

WHE SANH

3.000 G.L's Put Out of Action 3,000 G.1.'s Pat Out of Action
GPX Lthat in the succurrents at the Seath (Quang Tri
province) from April 24 to
May 21 607, the L.A. remote
including 2,360 G.1.'s hilled,
and captured many others,
downed in planes, destroyed
is military vehicles and 3
ammanities dumps and severe
armanities dumps and severe
arm of the control of the control
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In particular, on Hills 861 and 881 the number of U.S. casualties was 2,000 Marine. Regiments No 3 and 9 were beaten hollow and the effectives of their companies were request. ives of their companies were reduced by 50 per cent. Day and night, helicopters made an aerial bridge between Khe Sanh Dong Ha and Phu Bai to pick up G.I. corpues. At Phu Bai alone, up to 200 G.I.s corpses were put into ponchos in a day and piled up to be shipped to the U.S.A.

enemy operation to "pacify the Western part Quang Nam, and put out of action after several waves nearly 3,000 enemy troops mostly U.S. marines, shot mostly U.S. marines, shot down 33 planes or helicop-ters and seized quantity of SPROM

PLEIKU

N the morning of May 26, the L.A.F. inter-cepted and wiped out nearly a company of some 150 G.I.'s of U.S. Infantry 150 G.I.'s of U.S. Intamry Division 4 operating west of Pleiku. According to the U.S. Pleiku. According to the U.S. military spokesman in Sai-gon this is the 6th attack by the L.A.F. on that infantry division within the past 9 days.

CHO LON

One Puppet Battalion Wiped out, 5 Positions Raxed to the Ground

IN the small hours of May 14, the L.A.F. in Cho Lon attacked 5 positions of Battalion 2, pupper Division 30 per small per smal

TRA VINH - VINH LONG

N 17 days, between April 24 and May 13, the guerillas and regional forces of Tra Vinh and Vinh forces of Tra Vinh and Vinh Long provinces rared to the ground 14 positions and for-cound 14 positions and for-form there, killed or wounded 105 puppet troops. The popu-lation in this area rose up to destroy the "strategic ham-lets". More 5,000 people were liberated.

THE ANTI-AIRCRAFT DEFENCE FORCES VIE WITH EACH OTHER IN SHOOTING DOWN THE 2000th U.S. PLANE

HAIPHONG Downs the 100th Plane

F late the Command of the A.A. defence and air force has launched air force has launched an emulation drive for the downing of U.S. aircraft on the spot and the 2,000th American plane in the North. The unit which will down the greatest number of planes

since the 1,900th plane downed on May 17 will be commended together with the unit that will down the 2,000th plane. This decision

has received the warm res-ponse from all A.A. defence forces in all localities of North Vietnam. Between August 5, 1064

North Vietnam.
Between August 5, 1964
and May 31, 1967, 1,984 American planes were shot down
over the North.
Also in this seething emulation movement, Haiphong
brought down on May 26, 2
planes which were the tooth
and notst planes downed by
this city.

Many American War Vessels Set Aftre

OVER the last few days, many American war vessels which came and shelled the seacoast of North Vietnam were set afire by the coastal defence batteries of the V.P.A.

On May 24 Vinh Linh set afire 1 war vessel.

On May 25 Vinh Linh and Quang Binh set aftre 2 war vessela On May 25 Ha Tinh sank

On May 26 Thanh Hoa set fire I war vessel

On May 27 Vinh Linh da-maged the destroyer Edson of 2,850 tons, Injuring 10 Yankees on board, according to Western reports. The same news agencies reported that the American vessel burnt on May 25 by Vinh Linh coastal defence was 'the destroyer Providence.

May 25 uy visual defence was the destroyer Providence.
On May 29, Thanh Hoa damaged another American war vessel.

Since February 26, 1967, American war vessels have been set on fire 32 times and many commando ships sunk

QUANG TRE

One Enemy Battalion Put out of Action

N May 20, after a 20 minutes' engagement, the L.A.F. swiftly wiped out the C.P. of a relief company, a infantry compa-nies, decimating another in-fantry company, killing or wounding 250 enemy troops capturing 50 others pertaining to Battalion 3, Regiment 1. Division 1 of the pupper army garrisoned 6 kilometres east of Quang Tri provincial cantial.

HUE

Powerful Attack on the Centre of the City

N May 49, 1967 the LA.F. launched sewerful and waves of perture of the control of the contro other military services. The shelling damaged the wire of the Voice of America relaying post. The L.A.F.'s shock the l'oice of troops directly assaulted the Huong Giang Hotel, the biggest in Hue reserved for the G.I.'s. so per cent of the building was destroyed, U.P.I. reported.

OBANG NAM

Long-Term Counter-Raid: 3 000 Raiders Put out of Action

BETWEEN April 21 and May 13, the L.A.F. countered a long-term

To defend their life-line between Ctu Lai and Da Nang, the U.S. de-ployed quite a big force on this section of Highway I. On a 7-kilometre portion from the B. Ren bridge (15km southeast of Da Nang) they set up three strongholds: Reu. Moc Bai and Fitnorg

In addition, the U.S. and appet troops launched fre-uent "search and destroy" In addition, puppet troops, launches, quent "search and destroy "raids along the road in an attempt to check the activities of the regional forces and guerillas who had over any places and barassed enemy patrols, causing frequent interruptions to the case traffic.

BA REN - HUONG AN, CEMETERY OF U.S. ARMOURED CARS

On March 24, 1987 a convoy of 200 U.S. military trucks went from Chu Lai to Da Mang, carrying weapons and equipment to reinforce the U.S. defence of this major base.

Because of the

Because of the importance of this supply mission the U.S. commanders had taken all precaution to ensure its

safety. From early morning U.S. and pupet troops from the strongholds along the road had been sent out for patrol while U.S. reconnaisance planes sooured the area over and over again. They even took a measure of diversion by sending an advanced convoy of about 30 vehicles. This convoy met

with no resistance. Yet the U.S. commanders were far from feeling socure. They sent Battalion 3 of pupper Regiment of the Commanders were far from feeling social feeling the Commander of the Co also to keep up the morate of the troopers in the convoy. To make it surer, they also sent mine detectors and high-pressure tankers to go some distance detectors and high-pressure tankers to go some distance ahead of the convoy, followed by armoured cars and support units. An engineer battalion of puppe's Army Corps I was on the look-out, ready to repair any possible damage to the bridges and road.

With such precations the U.S. thought it could make safe travel on the most dangerous portions of the tookn road from Chu Lai and Da Nang and reach destination before nightfall. But they met with a stinging rebuif. The local guerillas and regional armsed forces rigional arms goonal armed forces right from the outset gave combat to the armoured column, causing it to slow down con-siderably and move with great difficulty until it fell into an ambush laid by the Liberation Armed Forces at the time chosen by the latter.

At 17.50 hrs the leading car struck a mine as it reached the southern edge of

(Continued bage 7)



JULIN 5.1967 moured car destroyed